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VOL. XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D.C., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900

NO. 49.



HON. MARK A. HANNA,
the man who will lead McKinley to victory.



ROBT. W. WILCOX,
the Hawaiian Representative.



THEY SAY

Why do some dogs bark louder than others?

Because they are too cowardly to bite and making a loud noise often frightens the intruder.

It is not the man who talks the loudest that will do the most harm.

Always watch the quiet man.

The Blaine Invincibles must make a noise to be heard.

Their trip to Philadelphia will not save the places the boys want.

Be a good man and then you will not have to apologize.

It is the man who does the deed that you must fear.

Cheatham is a politician and don't you forget it.

Pedger, of Georgia, has some manhood.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

An apologist will do anything.

What will the Blaine Invincibles do in Philadelphia?

The film leader will get his goose cooked for once and all times to come, June 19.

It is the honest and true man who will do his duty.

There should be no division of the Negro vote.

The democratic party is against the Negro.

We should be honest as well as brave.

What is in the democratic party for the Negro.

President Cleveland is having a pleasant time at his home.

It would save the President of embarrassment if Mr. John B. Wight were to resign.

The letter signed a Woman in the Post, in a few days will be you. The Bee will tell the public what it is and where it came from.

A man may some times need your service.

Don't be too positive you are mistaken some times.

D. B. McCary is a gentleman of ability.

He is authority on banking law.

The Capital Savings Bank is doing a good business under the cashiership of Mr. D. B. McCary.

Chief Clerk Potts is an accommodating man.

You should do what you can to aid your brother.

President McKinley will be re-elected.

John B. Wight could not persuade W. H. Thomas to go to the President.

Be up and doing is the watch word of the hour.

The latest raid is the W. Calvin Chase, escort enib to Philadelphia.

The great conference of the Negro will convene soon.

The Negro has misapplied his talent.

Do your duty to your fellow man.

Negro leadership is a failure.

The Bee is the people's choice.

It takes the lead in journalism.

It is so if you see it in The Bee.

Look out for a semi-weekly Bee.

It will be a daisy and a gem.

The Bee is the peoples paper.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

He is the right man in the right place.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read The Bee.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

How Gentle Annie Was Driven to Tears by a Kind Mistress.

We telephoned to the intelligence office for a cook. As Annie was the only name given on her card from the office, we inquired her surname.

"Annie," I said, "what is the rest of your name?"

"That is it," was the reply.

"Yes," I continued, "I know your name is Annie, but Annie what?"

"That is it," I tell you, missus," she said, with a broad smile.

"You have two names, surely," I insisted, "a first name and a second name. Now, what is your second name?"

"Oh, missus," she exclaimed, with some impatience, "I tell you that is it."

With rising displeasure, thinking she was trifling, I said: "Your name is Annie what?"

"Oh," she cried, enthusiastically, "I am so glad you know! I think you will never know. Yes; that is it."

For a while I sat in silent despair, the girl eyeing me with rueful countenance. Finally a happy thought struck me.

"Annie," I asked, very mildly, "what is your father's name?"

"Michael," was the doleful reply.

"Michael what?" I almost gasped, feeling that I had suddenly become a parrot.

But like the eternal "Nevermore" of Poe's "Raven" came the echo, "That is it."

A sudden illumination! Perhaps mine is the dull brain.

"What do you put on your father's letters?" I next interrogated.

"That is what I must put on or he would not get them," was the sobbing response.

Unwilling to give up after such a trial of patience on both sides, I asked gently, "How do you spell it?"

Slowly came the solution of the enigma, "W-a-c-h-t—Lippincott's."

MASTERFUL MAN WINS WIFE.

Seizes Bride in Rival's Sleigh and Drives to a Parson.

"I don't feel that I love you as once I did. Another man has won me and on Thursday afternoon I am going to marry Phineas Sawyer."

Thus wrote Winnie Rogers, of Houlton, Me., to her trusting sweetheart, Nathan Lermond, then in Boston. He is a man of action, and as a result the intended bride of another man is to-day his wife. He is happy, but the other man lies at death's door, with small chance of life. Winnie Rogers' people are wealthy and she is nineteen years old.

Lermond boarded a train within half an hour after he received Winnie's letter and reached Houlton at noon. An hour later he had reached the Sawyer home, twelve miles away, where Winnie was boarding while teaching school, his horse hardly able to stand. He arrived just in time to intercept the bridal couple as they were leaving for the church.

"Winnie," said Lermond, "you cannot marry that man. You first promised me and you must marry me. Get into my sleigh at once, for I am the only man you will marry to-day."

Young Phineas Sawyer sat like a statue by the side of his would-be bride. He could not utter a word.

Lermond's horse, exhausted by the terrific driving, fell down and Sawyer, laboring under excitement, jumped out of his vehicle.

Hardly had he left the seat before Lermond took his place, and, lashing the horse with mighty strokes, drove toward the town of Linnens, with the frightened Winnie. They came back in an hour, and Winnie said that she was now Mrs. Lermond. Young Sawyer began to act strangely, moaning and crying for Winnie. He then went down behind the barn and tried to drown himself in a shallow pool. He may live.—Chicago Chronicle.

Fattening the Ortolan For Eating.

The height of luxury is a well-cooked ortolan, the little bird celebrated for the exquisite delicacy of its flesh. The birds are fattened artificially for the market. They are kept in a room the floor of which is strewn plentifully with millet seed and corn, and from which daylight gradually is excluded. The ortolans have nothing to do but eat, and, under these conditions, says a writer of an interesting article on the ortolan in the current number of Pearson's Magazine, they pass the last five or six weeks of their existence. Gradually the feathers of the body drop out, and the bird becomes a mere ball of fat with wings and a feathered head. Gently handling it, the operator picks up the bird and dips its beak into champagne, with the result that the bird dies suddenly and painlessly.—N. Y. Press.

Were Not Together.

After the decease of the late P. T. Barnum, the "Greatest Show on Earth" continued for a while to use the magic of his name. Once, when nearing Hartford, it sent free tickets to clergymen there. Among the letters containing tickets was one addressed to the Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, who had died some years before. The letter was sent to Dr. George L. Walker, then the active pastor of the First church. On reading it Dr. Walker is reported to have said: "A letter from P. T. Barnum to Dr. Hawes! Mr. Barnum is dead and Dr. Hawes is dead. It is evident that they have not met yonder."—Argonaut.

Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, California, grows mustard for the whole nation. In that region 2,000 acres are cultivated to the seed, the industry employing about 200 farmers.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT House & Herrman

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment Washington.

N. E. Cor. 7th and I Streets, N. W.

Chas. E. Spielder

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornate

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellular Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine do not be deceived by alluring advertisements and be led to think you can get the best made, most popular

Most Popular
For a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a reputation by honest and square dealing. You will then get a sewing machine that is not only the best in the world for its durability, but also the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running
There is none in the world that can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, fineness of finish, beauty in appearance, or has as many improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, slides on both sides of needle (patented), other best features. New Standard (patented) drive, wheel hinged on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to the minimum.

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THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

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Beef and Beef Tongues.

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38 11th St., n. w.—bet. E and F.

Specialist in Rheumatism and all Chronic diseases. Consultation free.

Charges low.

ADVANTAGE OF BAILEYS IMPROVED TRUSS.

It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.

It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.

Uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.

The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or chafing the wearer.

It cures hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4 for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side, and measurement. Satisfaction given. Money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

L. C. Bailey,

Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.

or 2321 M St., N. W. Vt. 100 C

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Northwest.

George & Co., 908 7th street, northwest, is where you will find the best goods. Take your boys there and say The Bee sent you. Mr. George is an affable and just man to the people.

DECLINE OF BUCKWHEAT.

A Crop Once Large in This Country, But Steadily Decreasing.

What is the matter with buckwheat? Cakes made of it and eaten warm are regarded as very nutritious and are still a favorite article of food with many thousands, but for all that the cultivation of the grain is steadily declining. It must be that a great many have stopped eating buckwheat cakes, for there is certainly a great deal less buckwheat to be eaten than in former days.

Thirty-five years ago the farmers of our country sowed, yearly, over 1,000,000 acres in buckwheat. Since then the crop has sometimes been larger, sometimes smaller, but, on the whole, the acreage and yield have been almost steadily decreasing. In 1868 the acreage was 678,332, only a little more than half that of thirty-five years ago, and the yield was only 11,700,000 bushels, which was just about one-half the yield at the close of the Civil War.

No explanation of this great decline in buckwheat raising has been made. It is probable, however, that the unreliability of the crop, which is sometimes large and sometimes small, without any apparent reason for the variation, has discouraged a great many farmers. Another reason for the decline may be the larger use within the past few years of cereal preparations, especially wheat, all of which come under the general head of hygienic foods. These preparations have probably won many persons from their allegiance to buckwheat cakes.

If buckwheat raising continues to decline, perhaps the bees most of all will miss the fields, for they are very partial to the flowers of this plant, which secrete a great deal of honey that is not, however, of the first quality, as everybody knows who has eaten it.

Buckwheat is not raised widely over the world, and this fact makes its decline in America, where it is most largely grown, all the more interesting. Russia and France are about the only countries in Europe that produce it, and Great Britain has never taken kindly to buckwheat cakes and imports very little of the grain.—N. Y. Sun.

RUSSIA'S GREAT NAVAL DEPOT.

Vladivostok, on Siberian Coast, Is Being Fitted for the Purpose.

Russia has expended, and is still expending, a vast amount of money in making Vladivostok a suitable terminus for the Trans-Siberian Railway, and the development of that port as a naval station is very remarkable. The wharves, railway station and landing facilities have been made superior to those of any other port in that part of the world. Stone and brick have replaced the old wooden buildings of the city. The view of the place from the sea is very striking. The massive Russo-Chinese Bank is built of white stone and lighted by electricity. The solid brick barracks, building of the Russo-Chinese Eastern Railway attract attention from a distance.

The flag that floats over the last mentioned building is a combination of the Russian and Chinese standards, the upper diagonal showing half the Russian flag, the lower half the Chinese national emblem, the dragon. Other fine buildings are the shore house of the admiral, the headquarters of the navy, and new and handsome postoffices and some imposing mercantile structures. Such is Vladivostok in its civil aspect. "Of its military aspect," says a correspondent of the London Times, "it may truly be said that nothing which modern fortification can suggest seems to have been left undone to supplement nature, and she in her turn must surely have created Vladivostok to be what it is—one of the strongest of naval fortresses."—Chicago Chronicle.

Sir George White's Leg.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, who has just reached London, met with an accident to his leg. He had by no means recovered when hostilities were in sight, and Lord Wolseley told him that he feared his temporary lameness must be a reason for keeping him at home. But Sir George White, who was lurching with his chief at the United Service Club, had an answer ready which clinched the matter: "I beg your pardon, sir," he answered; "my leg is well enough for anything except running away."—N. Y. Press.

A Notable Telegram.

The first postal message to be conveyed over the route of the projected Cape to Cairo telegraph has just been delivered in England. It is a postcard, and bears the official postmarks of Nyassaland, Yoro, Omdurman and Cairo. Mr. A. J. Swann, F. R. G. S., chief political officer at Kotsa Kotsa, who has spent eighteen years in darkest Africa, was the sender of the card, which has now been added to the Queen's collection of Imperial curiosities, her majesty having been graciously pleased to accept it.—London Chronicle.

Housewives Next.

"What?" cried the labor leader, as he entered the house. "No supper yet?"

"No," replied his wife, calmly. "You will recall that I began work at 6 o'clock this morning."

"What has that got to do with it?" he demanded.

"My eight-hour watch expired at 2 o'clock this afternoon," she answered.

SUPPLY OF SHINGLES.

It Comes Largely From New Brunswick and Quebec.

Formerly all shingles made in the East were split from blocks and shaved by hand with a draw-knife. Those used in Maine, New Hampshire and part of Massachusetts were pine or shaved cedar, sixteen inches long. In other states eighteen inch shingles were used. In the shingle machines then made the saw struck the bolt at the end, sawing lengthwise of the block. This made a rough surface on the shingles, which was said to hold the water and made them rot quickly. In 1865 there began to come into use machines made in Gardiner and Bangor, Me., which cut the block on the side instead of the end. The shingles sawed in this way had a surface almost as smooth as if shaved, and were of the same thickness. These machines caused a revolution in the manufacture of shingles. As the demand increased and cedar became scarce in southern Maine, manufacturers began to move toward the great northern forests.

The Phoenix mill, in Fredericton, New Brunswick, was changed from a long lumber mill and sixteen machines were put in that cut 224,000 shingles a day. In 1888 this mill passed into the hands of an American company from Calais, which erected a mill in Edmundston, New Brunswick, with seven machines. The logs for the Phoenix mill are cut in Aroostook county, Me., and driven down the St. John River. In May, 1888, the first shingle mill in northern New Brunswick sawing for the American market began operating at Dalhousie. The owner now has mills at Cabano and Notre Dame du Lac, in Quebec.

The cedar forests remaining in this part of the continent are in Aroostook county, Me., the northern counties of New Brunswick, Rimouski, Bonaventure and Gaspé, in Quebec. Here cedar grows large, and there are more trees to the acre than further south. It is found on the high land as well as in the swamps. In Nova Scotia cedar does not grow. In southern New Brunswick there is not enough left to supply ties for the local roads. The locations named are the last of the cedar forests, and these are being rapidly denuded to supply shingles and railroad ties, and in a few years all will be cut. Good cedar lands should soon become valuable, as the area is so limited.

The low price of sixteen inch shingles has caused them to be used New York, where formerly only in Vermont, Connecticut and northern New York, where formerly only eighteen inch ones were sold. All the large mills near Rimouski, Quebec, except the new one at Cabano, are owned by Americans.—N. Y. Press.

NO INTERVIEWERS THEN.

How Founders of the Republic Got Their Views Printed.

The number of letters written by the fathers of the country during the Revolution and the first twenty years of government under the Constitution seems amazing at the present time. Letter writing appears to have occupied the place now taken by the public press. Letters of great length were constantly passing from one leader to another. It speaks volumes for the industry of the men of the time, for their letters were all in hand writing.

Those of Washington alone fill seven large volumes, and throughout his political career Jefferson was even more active with his pen. Sometimes when his letters were printed he must have wished he had not been so free. Throughout his residence in France he wrote most voluminously to Congress, his writings forming a running history of the time in Europe. After his retirement to Monticello he continued to write letters of great length to his friends in all parts of the Union, and in this wise his influence remained nearly as great as when he was in office.—Chicago Tribune.

The Cost of a War.

The Japanese Minister of Finance has recently published a report which gives an idea of the expense incurred by that nation in the war with China. This report covers a period of twenty-two months, from June 1, 1894, to March 21, 1896, although actual operations ceased about the end of April, 1895. The total expenses of military operations amount to \$70,000,000; those for the marine being estimated at \$18,000,000, making a total of \$88,000,000. An itemized account is given, which shows that the transportation of troops and material reached \$19,000,000; provisions, \$12,000,000; clothing, \$10,000,000; pay roll, \$8,000,000; arms and ammunition, \$6,000,000; horses, \$4,000,000; hospitals, etc., about \$1,000,000. As to the marine expenses are divided as follows: Vessels, \$6,000,000; arms and ammunition, \$3,000,000; pay roll and provisions, about \$4,000,000; clothing, \$200,000. In order to meet these expenses the Japanese Government has collected a revenue equal to \$113,000,000. The difference between the expenses and the revenue, or \$19,000,000, has been turned into the treasury to be used as a reserve.—Scientific American.

A Sensitive Ear.

"And now," said the long-haired man, "the medium will entertain you with a little inspired music on the cabinet organ."

A tall brother arose in the audience.

"Say," he asked, in pleading tone, "can't she do this mainfestation just as well without the cabinet?"

land Plain Dealer.

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I DON'T BUY WILL
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GEORGETOWN D. C.

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DEALER IN FINE

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Special Rates To Theatrical Troupes

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ported Wines, Liquors and

Cigars.

Terms: \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

\$7 to \$12 per week

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BALTIMORE, MD.,

Cars to and from all Depots pass the Hotel

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Harper Whiskey a Specialty

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WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

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STYLISH, RELIABLE

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They Always Please.

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HIS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

The Story of a Professional

Burglar and Thief.

VERY REMARKABLE FEAT.

The Only Man Who Ever Broke Out of

a Well Known English Prison—

How He Was Recaptured—An Ex-

Convict's Experience.

William Bartlett, an English ex-

convict, and the only man who ever

affected his escape from Portland pris-

on in England, tells this romantic

story of his escape from Portland

prison to a reporter. "The correct de-

tails of my escape have never been

told," he said. "I'll tell you what ac-

tually happened. In 1898 I received a

sentence of ten years' penal servitude.

From Pentonville I was taken to Port-

land. It was awful. I made up my

mind to escape—a feat never before

accomplished. One day I managed to

pick up a small piece of hoop iron.

That seemed like a godsend. Every

time I had the chance I took that iron

hoop with me, and worked like a

nigger to make it into a saw. I did it

in fear and trembling, for the slightest

sound would have betrayed me. A

stroke of luck awaited me. I found a

convict who had got a little bit of a

file. He had no ambition, and said the

file was no good to him. I gave him

my dinner for it, and with the file I

was able to complete the saw. Then I

was able to work stealthily every

evening, after I had been locked up

for the night, to saw through the

wood flooring of my cell. Every night

I had to replace the boards, so that

the warders should not see what I had

done. Then an awful disappointment

awaited me. The space beneath my

cell was lined with sheet iron; but,

cell was lined with sheet iron; but,

nothing daunted, I eventually got

through that. Then I got into an air

shaft, and after three months' hard

work saw my way clear to liberty.

"At last the opportunity came. It

was a dark night and all was still.

With my sheets I had made a rope,

and, as luck would have it, I had

picked up a piece of wood, called a

"dog," with iron hooks at each end. I

put my stool underneath the passage it

in, and then went down the passage it

made. After lifting an iron grating

had taken me three months' hard labor

to make. After lifting an iron grating

I found myself in the open air, and

I found myself in the open air, and

I found myself in the open air, and

I found myself in the open air, and

I found myself in the open air, and

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I found myself in the open air, and

I found myself in the open air, and

MRS. WOLCOTT ROBBED.

Story That the Senator's Divorced

Wife Lost \$10,000 Worth of Jewels.

It has now become known in Den-

ver, Col., that Mrs. Francis M. Wol-

cott, who was divorced from Senator

E. O. Wolcott in the District Court,

recently, was robbed of \$40,000 worth

of diamonds and jewelry while in Par-

is awaiting the expiration of the year

necessary to allege desertion as a

ground for divorce.

The story told now is that Mrs.

Wolcott took her jewels with her to

Paris in a specially constructed port-

manteau, which she carried wherever

she went. One day, after a shopping

tour, she left the portmanteau in the

carriage which drove her to her hotel.

Soon after entering her hotel Mrs.

Wolcott thought of her jewels, but

the carriage was gone. The driver had

quickly examined his find and acted

with promptness. The jewels were on

the way to London before he was ar-

rested, and there were lost in the mas-

sacre of the international system of

thievery. Detectives of London and

Paris were unable to find them. The

driver was sentenced for his theft

and that is all the consolation that

Mrs. Wolcott got.

The theft was not made public at

the time, but Mrs. Wolcott told the

story to a few friends in Denver when

she visited the city to be present at

the divorce proceedings. Mrs. Wolcott

has gone to Brooklyn to live with her

mother.

HIS LARIAT SAVED HER.

Story of a Cowboy's Prowess

and Presence of Mind.

Among the tales of the recent round-

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The Bee.

—PUBLISHED AT—
NO. 1106, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.
as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....\$2.00
Six months.....1.00
Three months......60
City subscribers, monthly.....20

"IOTE SQUARE."

Much has been said about the criminal class among the colored people of the District.

It is true that we have a criminal class just as the whites have in all cities and all sections of the country. And, this being true, all good citizens should seek to reduce to the smallest number those who violate the law and set the true interests of the people at defiance.

We have observed this effort among the whites respecting the white criminal class with good results. But as yet we have failed to notice that the whites are making any appreciable effort toward reducing the criminal class among colored people.

There seems to be a disposition to pile up the criminal record against the people in order to be able to produce striking proofs of the incapacity of the colored people to take on the conditions of the best civilization, whereby to justify the various forms of ostracism and tyranny now practiced upon them.

The criminal record, so-called, has been used by the whites of the south as a source of justification for the lynching and disfranchisement to which they have resorted.

The cry has gone forth that all colored people are bad and unfit for citizenship and this cry is bolstered up by criminal statistics manufactured for the purpose.

An analysis of the records shows that in so far as actual crimes are concerned, about the same individuals commit all the wrongs. There are hundreds of instances in which the same person has been arrested a dozen times for one or other infraction of the law.

When making up an estimate of the acceptability of the colored people, but one of the offenses or crimes is charged against the scoundrel who has committed a dozen, while the balance are charged to the law-abiding colored citizens. Thus the unfair manner of distribution has unjustly, to be sure, done injury to us.

But we believe that one of the gravest mistakes committed by the authorities is their failure to employ a sufficient number of colored policemen.

By some impression properly or improperly entertained, it is believed that the whites are incapable of properly managing the colored rascals who are inclined toward crimes of minor or major character.

It is true that the whites manage to coerce and regulate by brute force and boon of hatred and used indiscriminately; but brute force is not the most certain or salutary method of reforming persons who are viciously inclined.

Criminals have been made of boys and girls by the imperious use of brute force by white policemen when a colored policeman by wiser methods would be able to reclaim and make good men and women of them. This is not a mere conjecture. The colored policemen are naturally more competent to deal with colored people than are whites. They have stronger sympathies and a deeper interest in the colored people than the white policemen have. They would be selected from a better class of colored people than the white policemen are and would naturally meet conditions with better results.

A recently naturalized citizen is not the person best calculated to deal with Americans be they black or white. Especially is this true

where they have spent most of their time in the regular army when they divided time between killing Indians and gambling and general rodyism.

What this city needs is more colored policemen. To think that there are over 90,000 colored people here and that only four per cent of the entire police force are colored is a disgrace and indicates a want of appreciation of the real needs of Washington society.

We have not been particularly fortunate in not having a Commissioner who was wise or fair enough to do the colored people justice in the matter of proper representation. But now that we have a new Board with duties equitably and judiciously divided, let us hope that the Commissioner having the police matters in charge may at once appoint quite a number of colored policemen on the force and thus demonstrate a wisdom of administration which will comprehend fairness toward all classes of our citizens as well as a just appreciation of the best means of reducing the criminal classes. Let the Commissioners give us fair representation on the police force and we will guarantee better results.

THE BOER ENVOYS.

The Boer Envoys who have been induced to come to this country to this country to interfere for American interference presented another instance of the audacity of diplomacy. It may be true that the Boers have conducted government suitably to their own taste and ideas of civilized social life, yet they have never recognized the importance or necessity of sending a duly accredited diplomatic representative to his country. Nor is it likely that we would have had a Boer member of the diplomatic corps for years, had not the exigencies of war made it advisable to seek friendly interference from other powerful countries. The circumstances under which the Boer envoys came to this country were not attended by considerations which appeal to just and liberty-loving people. Their manner of getting a foothold was very like that of the highwayman's—by force. Their treatment of the blacks is shockingly brutal while the European who is not clearly Teutonic can have no rights which they are bound to respect. The cause of the Boers standpoint of absolute firmness, divested of crude sentimentality is without merit. They are at this late day appealing for interference by the great powers when ever since the fight began they have been assisted by the best Russian, French and German gunners and strategists, who have conducted the war and gained the victories. Without these aids the Boers' resistance would have been slight and uneven and their army but a mob of savage and untrained shepherds. Under the circumstances the President was more than justified in declining to interfere since that could be possible only under diplomatic conditions and there are no diplomatic relations now existing between this country and that of the Boers.

If Bourke Cockran and those of ilk would spend more time in propagating the spirit of tolerance and fair dealing at home, they would find less time and less reason to go into hysterics over groundless sentimentalism.

If the moral effort of the President's action is no more than to direct attention to home conditions which greatly need correcting, it will be justifiable, still more so when he is pursuing the well established principle of neutrality.

Divest the Boer army of the horde Europeans who are actually carrying on the war and let the Boer stand out as the helpless victim of power and the United States will soon show its friendly spirit and perform friendly offices without spatter and on short notice.

THE COURT AGAINST HIM.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which has declared the democratic constitution, the duly elected governor of Kentucky is to say the least unfortunate, from a republican standpoint. The points of law which were brought before the Court for adjudication, certainly could not have referred to the right of citizens to vote and to have that vote counted.

The election of Taylor has been admitted by the democrats ever since election day if the votes actually cast were to be considered. The Goebel law which has been declared one of the most unjust and nefarious on the statute-books was the only ground for throwing out thousands of republican votes. It is the constitutionality of that law which placed the election of State officers in the hands of a few men to which public attention should be attracted and courts appealed. But the highest judicial tribunal in the land has passed upon the question and there are no reasons to suppose that upon the points submitted the decision is not just. Justice Harlan however could see his way clear to point out the evils of practical disfranchisement and was brave enough to go on record with a dissenting opinion. The elections are soon to take place and it is hoped that the good people of Kentucky will unite in abolishing the Goebel law and in placing the state upon a firm republican basis. Fraud and violence can not always win. The time must come when the public conscience will be aroused and all things righted.

JOHN G. JONES HONORED.

The Republican Party of Illinois and particularly of Chicago is to be congratulated for its wisdom, political sagacity, sense of justice and liberal characteristic of its palm-ist days, in nominating John G. Jones for the Legislature. The District which Mr. Jones has been selected to represent is not only the largest, but comprises the wealthiest and most highly cultured part of Chicago. It is a well merited honor. Mr. Jones has been a prominent and active republican all his life; a lawyer by profession standing high in the bar, scholar and author. He is a born leader and organizer of men; to the manner born; honest as the noon-day sun, true as steel to the magnet. A loyal friend, an intrepid and fearless fighter for the civil and political rights of all men and with all a man of ability, force and character. He is the Sovereign Grand Commander of Scottish Rite Masons for the Southern and Western Jurisdiction of the U. S.; the Grand Imperial Potentate of the Shriner of North and South America and President of the National Federation of Labor of Colored Men in the U. S. He is the foremost Negro Freemason in the world and is so recognized the world over. His nomination has added a strength to the party and ticket it could otherwise have gained not only in Ill.; but in every State and Territory, because all over this broad land the name of John G. Jones is a household word, he is loved and respected, and his friends who are numbered by the thousands will at the right time remember signal honor which the grand and glorious old Republican Party has conferred upon their honored, tried and trusted Leader and friend. His nomination is equivalent to election.

While the Porto Rico tariff bill was pending in Congress efforts were made by its opponents in the Senate and House of Representatives and throughout the country to smirch its advocates by assertions and accusations to the effect that the measure had been dictated by sugar trust—the American Sugar Refining Company. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, professes to be an implacable enemy of the sugar trust. He is also a tariff expert; for was he not chairman of the Finance Committee when the revenue act of 1894

was enacted, and did he not as a member of the same committee speak and vote against the "Dingley enormity" which raised the duty on the sugar trust's raw materials? Yet Senator Jones wanted to smirch that gigantic monopoly with another stunning blow this year, and he therefore opposed the bill imposing a duty of 15 per cent on the Dingley rat's of duty on sugar imported from Porto Rico and admit the same free of duty. In his zeal he even went further, and proposed to make the sugar trust a present of \$637,551 out of the National Treasury, instead of using it for the benefit of Porto Rico and its destitute and suffering inhabitants.

On March 15, 1900, the bill to appropriate and expend for the benefit of Porto Rico all duties collected on imports from that island since April 11, 1899, amounting to more than \$2,600,000, was pending in the Senate, and Mr. Jones offered an amendment to turn the duties "to the persons from whom they were collected." If Mr. Jones' proposition had been adopted and his desire realized, the sugar trust would have received a handsome present amounting to \$637,551, from the Treasury of United States as shown by Secretary Gage of the amount of duty which they have paid.

Whether the chairman of the Democratic National Committee meant this as a recompense for past or as a bid for future campaign favors, or simply as a deserved testimonial, would matter less were it not for the accusations of corrupt motives so freely brought by him and his party associates, both in the Senate and House, against the framers and advocates of the Porto Rican tariff.

At the conclusion of the Coeur d'Alene investigation in Washington, when Attorney Robertson was arguing on behalf of the miners of Idaho, he held the Republican members of the Military Affairs Committee responsible for the failure to subpoena Edward Boyte, a labor leader, and Father Becker, a Catholic Priest. He said that not less than five applications had been made for these witnesses, but the committee would not send for them. Chairman Hull interrupted Mr. Robertson, calling his attention to the fact that all of the Republicans but one had voted in favor of subpoenaing Father Becker and all of the Democrats but one had voted against it. It was a tie vote, and the proposition was lost. Mr. Sulzer, during one of the hearings, dramatically demanded that these witnesses be sent for, but when the matter was brought up in executive session he was silent and made no motion. On another occasion he voted against sending for Father Becker.

Democratic Representatives Wm. Astor Chandler, of New York; John H. Small, of North Carolina; and Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, have for all time buried the free ship proposition by saying this about it in their report, justified by the shipping rascals only: "It is scarcely a practical question. No political party has or could enact such legislation. The Democratic party did not enact into law this proposition when it had the power to do so, nor will it do so at any time in the future. It is equally true that the Republican party would decline to accept this remedy, such a law would be recognized as an irreparable blow to the shipping interests of the country, and would result in the encouragement of foreign labor at the expense of American workmen."

PROGRESS OF THE NEGROES.

From the Penny Magazine.

The Negroes have made wonderful advancement since their emancipation, some 35 years ago. Then they were slaves, now they are free, and many of them are cultured men and women. Illiteracy has been reduced 45 per cent. There are 1,500,000 Negro children in the public schools, 40,000 students in the higher schools, 30,000 Negro teachers and 150 institutions for the high education of Negroes. The Negro physicians number 500, authors 300, lawyers 200, and there are three banks conducted by Negroes, and 400 newspapers and three magazines under Negro management. The value of Negro libraries is estimated at \$500,000, their school property at \$12,000,000, church property \$27,000,000, farms, \$400,000,000, homes \$235,000,000, and they have \$165,000,000 in personal property. The Negroes have raised \$10,000,000, for their own education. Not a bad showing for 35 years of freedom.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD MAY 30th.

Account Maryland Monument Dedication, the B. & O. R. will sell excursion tickets to Keedysville and return at rate \$1.75, leaving Washington 8-30 a. m., returning, leave Keedysville 6-30 p. m. Also reduced rates from Washington and Metropolitan Branch points.

COMING SCHOOL CHANGES.

Within the next few days there will be a board of education appointed for the government of the public schools of this city. Commissioner Macfarland will appoint these school officers and it is hoped that he will not allow himself to be hood-winked and fooled by a set of would be representative Negroes in this city, who imagine that the office they hold entitles them to be appointed on the Board of Education. It is surprising to know who wants to be appointed. The question is, have these applicants the necessary qualifications? Mr. Daniel Murray formerly of Baltimore, Md., has been a standing candidate for school trustee for over twenty years. He is employed in the Library of Congress. He has no special qualification for the place. There is something more for a trustee to do than nose around after teachers. Jesse Lawson, a clerk in the Pension office is another candidate. He claims to have a vote in New Jersey. He is the man, who claims that the President sends for him weekly to consult him about the Negro. Lawson's greatness is more imaginary than real. Dr. C. B. Furvis, who never sends his children to a colored school wants to represent the Negroes as a colored man. John F. Cook, ex. collector of taxes, is a candidate and would like to be appointed. He is not identified with the Negro in this city, although he accumulated a fortune by virtue of being a Negro. Murray has a petition in circulation in his interest. A man should allow an office of this kind, seek him, and not for him to seek the office.

Bryan and Town- They won't go down.

An advance of 10 per cent in the wages of the employees of the West Virginia oil companies is announced. This will hardly mix with the cold water the Democratic editors are trying to throw on prosperity.

Out of seven Democrats on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee three are for subsidies and again for free ships and four are for free ships and against subsidies. The Republican ten members of that committee are united in behalf of subsidies. And yet the bill remains upon the calendar unconsidered.

The New York Central Railroad and its employees have reached a satisfactory understanding, and he walking delegates and the Democratic politicians are correspondingly sad.

S. P. Florence, a Western stock raiser says that "shears are paid 7 cents a head and board this season; quite an advance over the prices paid in recent years." This is another argument in favor of protection to wool.

Certain Democratic Representatives, who refused to sign a partisan report on the shipping bill so as to enable the party managers to make political capital out of the measure are now denounced by some of their party colleagues as traitors to their party.

Western packers paid \$1.80 per 100 pounds for beef in 1896. But they paid \$6.20 in 1899. The farmers got the increase. Do they want to go back to Democratic prices?

The Democratic platform-makers will soon be making room for a little sympathy for the Sultan of Turkey.

In 1894 there were only 231,848,596 bushels of wheat retained for home consumption; in 1899 the quantity retained was 432,502,285 bushels. In 1894 there were thousands of people too poor even to buy bread. In 1899 every body could buy bread. These two comparisons represent the different conditions of the country under Democratic and Republican administration.

There are Democrats in each branch of Congress who are ready to speak and vote for the shipping bill. There are no Republicans who are known to be opposed to it. The natural query is, why, in these favorable circumstances, is the bill not passed?

Exports of corn in 1895, under free trade, were only 28,585,405 bushels. In 1898 and 1899, under protection, they averaged 200,000,000 bushels each year.

American mills consumed 1,257,190,466 pounds of cotton in 1896. They manufactured 2,068,848,795 pounds in 1899. The Southern planters and mill hands should not lose sight of the fact that protection increased the demand for home consumption by 750,000,000 pounds.

The free trade papers wince under the oft-repeated statement which they can not deny that foreign ships earn and take out of the United States each year \$2,000,000 for carrying American imports and exports. There is no satisfactory answer possible to the suggestion that by paying this money to American ship owners the result would be to keep the money at home, employing our own people instead of employing aliens abroad.

Matches were a dollar a gross cheaper last year than in 1895. That was not much of a burden on the workman or his wife.

With coffee down to 7½ cents a pound, as against nearly 18 cents in 1895, there has not been much increase in the cost of this breakfast table luxury under President McKinley's Administration.

Mr. Croker will have to hurry home to look after the honest Tammany comptroller who slipped into office through a mistake of the boss.

If the sentiment among the Democratic members of the House of Representatives is divided in the same proportion as it is among the Democrats on the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on the question of Government aid to American shipping, the shipping bill ought to pass the House by a majority exceeding 100.

Colonel Watterson says his newspaper will support the Democratic nominees this year and is prepared to meet every attack of the opposition. The Colonel should lose no excellent arguments the Courier Journal set forth in 1896.

Less than one-quarter of the members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee are opposed to Government aid for American shipping in the foreign trade. More than three-quarters are in favor of such aid.

It is safe to predict that the Philadelphia platform will not be framed by a committee of professional gloom mongers.

Of the seventeen members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee thirteen favor Government aid, and four oppose it. As might be expected, each of the opposing four is a Democrat. All of the Republicans and three of the Democrats favor Government aid, and this the pending ship subsidy provides.

The invitation to the selfish Mr. Bryan to retire in favor of the unselfish Mr. Cleveland had not been accepted up to the hour of going to press.

As a legislative proposition, the payment of subsidies to American ships in the foreign trade commands the support of three-quarters of the House Committee that considered a bill of that character.

The American voters have always resented the efforts to substitute fiction for facts. They will not change their policy this year.

A member of the Democratic National Committee is reported to have "censured" Democratic Representatives Chanler, Small and Ransdell because they filed a report on the shipping bill in accordance with their honest convictions, and which report makes it impossible for the Democrats to make a partisan matter out of the shipping question.

Only 706 trade failures last month, with liabilities of \$7,214,787. Compare with April failures in the two Democratic years of 1895 and 1896. Thus:

1895.....1,086.....\$13,665,756

1896.....1,050.....14,99,714

1900.....706.....7,214,787

Internal revenue collections, in 1895 and 1896, cost 2.62 per cent of the money collected. In 1899 only 1.50 per cent of these revenues was chargeable to collection expenses. A Republican administration is always careful of the people's money.

If three out of every seven Democratic Representatives in the House are in favor of subsidies and against free ship, as three of the seven Democratic members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee are, the united Republicans ought to find no difficulty in considering and passing that bill.

A bushel of corn worth an ounce of silver! Pretty near it. On May 7 corn was worth 45½ cents a bushel in the New York Market. Silver was worth 59½ cents on the same day. In 1896, at the time of Bryan's Prophecies as to free silver, corn was worth only 21½ cents on the farm. But it has kept on advancing in price under the gold standard.

If the shipping bill is considered in the House at this session and passed it will be impossible for the Democrats to make a partisan issue of the subject, in view of the report in favor of the principle of the bill filed by Representatives Chanler, Small and Ransdell, all of whom are Democrats.

Idaho's bank deposits amounted to \$94,472 in 1894. Last year they were \$1,358,668, showing an increase of \$144,256 in five years. A better demand for lead and protection to wool were the main factors in bringing about this prosperity under the Republican administration.

Republicans ought to be glad to take advantage of the divided sentiment among the Democrats in Congress on the shipping bill to pass it. The Democrats themselves have made it impossible, by their division, for their party leaders to make a campaign issue out of the bill or the subject.

PEARL BUTTONS.

Pearl button-making was first made possible in the United States by the McKinley tariff of 1892. Of course the industry was nearly destroyed by the free trade Wilson bill of 1894. After further protection was given the industry by the Dingley tariff of 1897 the eighth biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics for the state of Iowa says:

"A remarkable development of the business was witnessed in 1898, no less than thirty-six factories being established during the first six months of that year."

Seven towns in Illinois and six in Iowa are center of button-making. It supports an important fishery and, as the report says:

"Besides the people thus directly connected with the business, many others in more than a score of towns are benefited, including merchants, machinists, boatmen, draymen and transportation companies."

Democratic free trade will kill the pearl button business, throw lots of people out of employment and injure local trade and transportation.

The time was never so favorable for legislation in behalf of American shipping as now, the Republicans being united in favor of the pending bill and the Democrats being divided upon it, some favoring and others opposing it.

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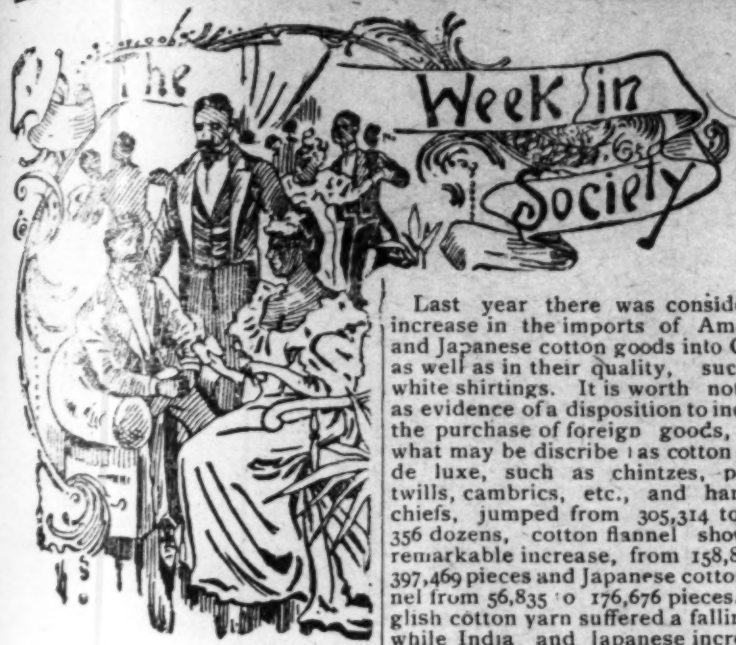
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EARL'S ETCHINGS.

Week in Society

Last year there was considerable increase in the imports of American and Japanese cotton goods into China, as well as in their quality, such as white shirtings. It is worth noting, as evidence of a disposition to increase the purchase of foreign goods, that what may be described as cotton goods de luxe, such as chintzes, printed towels, cambrics, etc., and handkerchiefs, jumped from 305,314 to 698,356 dozens, cotton flannel showed a remarkable increase from 158,885 to 397,469 pieces and Japanese cotton flannel from 56,835 to 176,676 pieces. English cotton yarn suffered a falling off, while India and Japanese increased. Woolen goods though not showing such a promising progress as the cotton goods, made a distinct advance, camlets, lasting, long ellis, and blankets all having increased in quantity imported. The policy of expansion will secure more of this trade for us.

A tariff for revenue only may generally be classified as a tariff that doesn't produce enough revenue—either for the National Treasury or the wage earner. Note the following statement of customs receipts:

Under.
President Harrison.....\$207,499,693
President Cleveland.....\$158,188,257
President McKinley.....\$177,992,454

The Wilson bill of perjury and dishonesty extended into the McKinley period, but customs revenue are now rapidly increasing and the customs receipts of the fiscal year which ends next month will be above \$225,000,000.

Every newspaper editor in the United States who desires to study facts in relation to the prosperity and panic periods of the country should secure copies of the speeches delivered in the House of Representatives May 3, 1900 by Hon. John F. Lacey, of Iowa, and on May 10 by Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire. They contain many interesting statements and will be useful for reference during the next few months.

There were nearly 7,000,000 more telegraph messages sent over United States wires in 1899 than in 1898. That indicates better business conditions last year because people had business to do and could better afford to pay telegraph tolls than two-cent postage.

In two years of the Cleveland Administration, 1894-95, we exported \$151,199,092 more gold than we imported. In two years of the McKinley Administration we imported \$247,703,309 more gold than we exported. The difference to the country, in the two periods, was \$292,902,401 in favor of McKinley. This doesn't include his billion dollar favorable trade balance.

Outside of the city of New York, the bank clearings of the United States during the first four months of this year were \$205,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of 1899. There were good gains in all parts of the country except at New York, where the dull stock market lessened the bank clearings.

In 1895, one of the years of democratic disaster, the exports of American cotton goods were worth only \$13,789,110. In 1899 they amounted to \$23,566,914. Under the policy of protection there was an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 in the foreign demand for American goods, and fully \$8,000,000 of this amount was paid by foreigners to American wage-earners.

Wm. J. Bryan leads the Populist ticket as its candidate for the Presidency on a platform that "reaffirms the demands for the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1."

In 1895 the world's production of gold was \$17,000,000 less than the world's production of silver. In 1898 the production of gold was \$73,700,000 greater. Not much danger of a scarcity of the yellow metal.

The foreign demand for cornmeal is becoming quite a factor, thanks to the efforts of the Department of Agriculture, under this administration.

WESTERN FINANCES.
Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming have made remarkable progress on the road to wealth during the present Republican administration. This is due to several causes, such as the increased demand by manufacturers for mineral products now that the policy of protection gives the home market to home-made goods. Another reason is that protection to wool has doubled the value of the farmers' clip, and all four of these States are wool States. Still another reason is the establishment of the gold standard which gives us staple currency and settled business conditions. Add to these three main causes the general prosperity of the country which has created a better demand for farm products, and the reasons have been a-sighed for the great increase in the bank deposits in those States, as shown by the following table:

WESTERN BANK DEPOSITS.
State. 1894. 1899.
Colorado.....\$9,379,733 \$20,058,377
Idaho.....904,412 1,358,668
Montana.....4,063,436 8,760,823
Wyoming.....1,252,636 3,152,909
Total.....\$15,600,217 \$33,330,777

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE.
From the Columbus, Ohio, Press-Post.
The Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. A. Y. Masons, colored (compact) met in the

fourth days session at K of P Hall on Thursday morning.
Greetings were sent from Grand Lodges of California, Oklahoma, Indiana, Territory, Michigan, New Jersey, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, expressing their inability to be present at the Special National Grand Communication with the remaining twenty-seven grand lodges.
Officers of the National Grand Lodge are:

Capitan W. D. Matthews, M. W. National Grand Master of all legitimate colored Masons, U. S. of N. A. Rev. J. Greene acting M. W. N. G. S. W. Rev. A. B. Allen, M. W. N. G. J. W. Rev. J. B. L. Williams acting M. W. N. G. Treasurer.
Rev. C. Harold Uggams, acting M. W. N. G. Secretary.
Rev. H. N. Brown, acting W. M. N. G. Chaplain.
Professor J. B. Palmer, acting N. G. S. D.
Rev. J. W. Childers, acting N. G. J. D. George Pinkard, acting N. G. S. S. Oliver B. Jones, acting N. G. J. S. Dr. J. H. Wilkins, acting N. G. Marshal Rev. Abraham Johnson, acting N. G. P.

H. M. Nunion, acting N. G. S. Philip H. Matthews, N. Grand Tyler.
The evening was spent in reading of the history, warrant and constitution of the National Grand Lodge, organized in Boston, Mass., June 21 1847. Masonic literature, tracing the unbrokenness of Freemasonry from its Prince Hall Origin to its present standing was abundant, conclusive and authoritative. It was clear and manifest throughout the reading that there is a legitimate Freemasonry among colored men known and recognized throughout the Masonic fraternity.

The Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. A. Y. Masons, (colored) (compact), of United States is assembled in K of P Hall corner Long and High Streets, and will be in session for a week or more.

Representatives were present from several states as follows:
Capitan W. D. Matthews, M. W. N. Grand Master, Kansas; Rev. A. B. Allen, M. W. Grand Master, Georgia; Rev. James M. Connor, M. W. Grand Master, Mississippi; Rev. J. B. L. Williams, M. W. National D. D. G. M. Rev. C. Harold Uggams, M. W. National Corresponding Secretary, Fla.; Dr. J. H. Wilkins, M. W. Grand Master; Philip H. Matthews, Texas; Professor J. B. Palmer, M. W. Grand Master, Arkansas; Rev. James H. Turner, Grand Secretary, Tennessee; H. A. Davis, M. W. National D. D. Grand Master, Washington, D. C.; Rev. H. N. Brown, Grand Master, Alabama; Rev. A. K. Kennedy, M. W. Grand Master; Rev. A. K. Robinson, Dr. L. Welch, Dr. A. Myers, Dr. Lawrence A. Earles, D. Grand Master, South Carolina; Rev. J. Green, D. Grand Master; Abraham Johnson, Indiana; Rev. J. Childers, M. W. Grand Master, Ohio.

This session of the National Grand Lodge promises to be one of the most important and intelligent body of colored Masons ever assembled in this country.

The following committees have been appointed: On uniformity of work of all subordinate lodges; On uniformity and regulations of state grand lodges, and on credentials.

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Why Dan. Murray wants to be school trustee.
Why Dr. Purvis was a failure when he was school trustee.
Why Dr. Shadd indorsed Dan. Murray for school trustee.

IT IS RUMORED.
That a few surprises will take place.
L. M. Saunders may fool some people but he has not fooled John F. Cook.
He will carry 20 men of Carson's Club to Philadelphia.
Saunders has money to burn.
The Bee will compel him to burn some of it.

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For Columbus, 8.05 p. m. daily.
For Winchester and way stations, 7.45 a. m., 2.40 p. m., and 7.30 p. m.

For Luray, 3.4 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Baltimore, week days, 12.35, 5.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.10, 8.35, 9.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.10, 12.15, 12.10, 1.10, 2.40, 3.40, 4.35, 5.05, 5.10, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 8.05, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 12.35, 7.05, 7.10, 8.35, 9.30, 10.00 a. m., 12.10, 1.15, 2.40, 3.40, 4.35, 5.05, 5.10, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 8.05, 10.00, 11.30 p. m.

For Annapolis, 7.10 and 8.35 a. m., 12.15 and 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 8.30 a. m., 4.35 p. m.
For Frederick, week days, 8.35 a. m., 10.50 a. m., 5.30 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15 p. m.
For Hagerstown, 7.05 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
For Boyd and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 4.30, 5.30, 7.05 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 7.05 p. m.

For Gaithersburg and way points, week days, 8.35 a. m., 12.35, 3.15, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 7.05, 11.30 p. m. Sundays, 9.00 a. m., 1.15, 5.00, 7.05, 10.15 p. m.
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MADSTONE ACTS FOR CHARM.
Successful Treatment of a Horse Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Cincinnati has a real madstone. It was tested Tuesday on a horse that had been bitten by a mad dog and it worked like a charm. The owner of the stone is Asa Richardson, of No. 515 East Pearl street.

Several days ago a fine horse belonging to a farmer who has a place about twelve miles up the river was attacked by a dog that had all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The dog fastened its fangs in the tender part of the horse's nostril and tore it loose from the upper lip, making a terrible wound. The nostril swelled and turned as black as coal, filling the air passage and almost suffocating the poor animal. It was in this condition when taken to Richardson on Tuesday and application made for the use of the madstone.

The stone is a small, crystal-like formation, of a pretty shade of blue, but very adhesive when placed on a wound containing any poison. When placed on the torn nostril of the horse it stuck like a piece of steel to a powerful magnet. When filled with the poison it dropped off and was at once immersed in lukewarm water, into which it discharged the fluid it had extracted from the wound. The poison formed a greenish scum on the water and was pronounced to be the virus from hydrophobia. Fifteen times the stone held to the wound, only dropping from it when filled with the virus. On the sixteenth application it refused to take hold, and Richardson said there was no more poison in the animal.

The application of the madstone worked wonders in the appearance of the nostrils of the horse. The black clotted blood disappeared, the swelling was reduced and the heavy dark ridges gave way to a healthy looking color. The horse was taken back to the farm, and Richardson says it will not be bothered with the rabies.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

KIPLING RUNS AN ERRAND.
Cape Town Yarn of Boots and an Unimpressed Sentry.

I walked over to the infantry camp at Sea Point the other morning with Mr. Rudyard Kipling. As we neared the camp we overtook a private carrying in his hand a large pair of boots.

Mr. Kipling asked if we were on the right road and the man said, "Yes; are you going there? Then you can take these boots. I 'av to entrine at 12 o'clock, and I 'in't goin' ter miss it fer no blessed boots. 'Ere' tike 'old,' he continued, thrusting the boots into Mr. Kipling's hand, "and give 'em to Private ——— company."

Mr. Kipling promised faithfully and gave a receipt, which he signed, but the man did not notice the name. "My friend," said Mr. Kipling, "you'll get your head chaffed off when you get back to the guard room."

"What for?" vainly asked the man, and departed.
No sooner were we inside the railings than Mr. Kipling was accosted by a military policeman. "What are you doing here? You must get out of here you know—sharn!"

MAID OBJECTED.
Would Not Brush the Dog's Teeth, and Was Sent To an Asylum.

Louisa Hoffman, a maid, formerly employed by Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Rubens, of New York, has brought suit against the former for \$100,000 damages. She alleges that she was confined in an insane asylum in Havana at the instance of Mr. Rubens.

Miss Hoffman, who speaks English very imperfectly, came to the United States about two years ago. She was on January 8th engaged by Mrs. Rubens, whose husband is one of the commissioners engaged on the revision of the code for the island of Cuba. He was the counsel for the Cuban Junta in that city before the war with Spain.

With Mr. and Mrs. Rubens, Miss Hoffman went to Havana, Mrs. Rubens has two tiny dogs, and these formed one of the chief causes of the maid's grievances. It was necessary that the dogs should be bathed, combed and brushed, and that their teeth should be kept clean. The girl admits that she rebelled when requested to clean the animals' teeth. After a final row with Mrs. Rubens in Havana, Miss Hoffman was taken to an asylum. She says the horror of the place shattered her health. After suffering great indignities she was released, and Mr. Rubens paid her passage to New York.

Miss Hoffman is a German subject, and is said to have the moral support of the German Consul General in her action against Mr. Rubens.

M'LEAN A REPORTER.
The Gubernatorial Candidate Will Report the Democratic Convention.

John R. McLean, last fall Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, and a leading representative of his party, purposes in a humble manner to duplicate the performance of Mr. Bryan at the Republican convention of 1896. Mr. McLean announces that he will attend the gathering at Kansas City as a plain reporter for his paper. He refuses to go as a delegate from Ohio, but, on the contrary, will confine himself to routine newspaper work. There be those who believe Mr. McLean considers himself as good a reporter now as Mr. Bryan was four years ago, when he sat in the press gallery of the national convention at St. Louis.

It is even intimated that when the Kansas City delegates behold Mr. McLean laboring as a reporter, his hands smeared with lead pencil dust, his sleeves rolled up and a torrent of perspiration pouring from his forehead as he strives to follow the gymnastics of the convention orators, a Vice-Presidential movement might be started which would sweep Mr. McLean from the gallery.

But Mr. McLean has not said he would accept second place on the Bryan ticket. He has gone no further than to declare he would attend as a "plain newspaper man."—Chicago Tribune.

STRANGE FIND.
Document 300 Years Old Tells of Buried Treasure.

E. Gallegos, of Las Vegas, N. M., recently discovered a cave in the foothills six miles from the town which contained a plain tablet, and found a niche in which was a stone box. In this box were Latin and Spanish manuscripts which told that three hundred years ago a party of Spanish and French colonists from Mexico were attacked by Indians near the locality, and all the party except four were killed.

Subsequently one of the survivors died and was buried close to the cave. The three survivors feared they would never reach their country again and gave directions to be observed by the finders of the documents. They told where the grave of the man who died would be found, and where a large quantity of gold and silver in bars and bullion had been secreted in the same locality. They requested that the finders of the treasure should forward half of it to the heirs of the colonists.

Gallegos found the grave as indicated, and the skeleton of a man. The treasure has not yet been found. T. B. Catron has offered \$1,500 for the manuscript.

Alimony to His Stepmother.
W. E. Wayman, of Milwaukee, has made the startling discovery that his divorced wife, to whom he has been paying alimony, is his stepmother.

Mr. and Mrs. Weyman were divorced by a Wisconsin court, which handed down the decree on May 6, 1890. The court ordered that Weyman pay his wife \$25 a week alimony. This he has obeyed, the money being sent to her attorneys. Weyman's father is a retired German officer and a member of the G. A. R., residing at Youngsville, N. Y. Little communication was held with his son, and it was not until a short time ago the latter knew his father was married, and that he had a stepmother. He was overcome when he learned that his stepmother was his divorced wife, and she was as much surprised as he. It will now be a question for the court whether the order compelling him to pay alimony to his stepmother shall be revoked.

Jury's Verdict.
"Gentlemen of the jury," asked the clerk of the court, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," replied the foreman. "The verdict of the jury is that the lawyers have mixed the case up so that we don't know anything at all about it."

TO THE YUKON BY RAIL

A BOLD AND DIFFICULT ENTERPRISE.

Interesting to Men Impelled by Gold Hunger—The Terrible Dead Horse Trail—Up the Dangerous White Pass.

Of all the industrial auxiliaries which the closing century has seen set up on the American continent the railroad just finished from Alaskan tidewater into the valley of the great Yukon is the boldest and most difficult, and promises to be the most useful. A year ago the gold-besprinkled Yukon water-shed was accessible only to the hardy mountaineer and at the cost of much money, immense labor and serious peril. Of all those who ventured up the Pacific through the Alexandria archipelago and Lynn Canal as far as Skaguay and Dyea at least a quarter turned back intimidated and disheartened, for in front of them loomed the precipitous coast range, with the terrible Dead Horse Trail on the one hand, and on the other, only five miles north the Chilkoot Trail from Dyea, even more terrible, with its dreaded avalanches and its cemeteries of numerous dead at Sheep Camp.

To cross the divide was at the risk of limb and life, for it involved hitching along a narrow and insecure shelf through a dark defile over a turbulent river and climbing rocky walls that defied almost any creature not armed with claws. In Chilkoot Pass, back of Dyea, several scores of adventurous Argonauts had been buried beneath the tremendous slides of ice and rock from the summit, and the Indian trail from Skaguay over White Pass was populous with buzzards feasting on the carcasses of a thousand horses which perished there in a single autumn.

The narrow vale through which flows down to Lynn Canal the stream known as the Skaguay is one of the most humid portions of the earth's surface. It is carpeted with heavy moss, and the thick-set evergreens and tangle of dead trees are saturated with water and veiled with lichens of gigantic size and motley coloring, and kept wet by tremendous storms of rain and by an incessant downflow of melted snow from the summits of mountains where winter makes its perpetual home. The climate of the sea coast and adjacent islands is equable and mild, the winters being scarcely as cold as those at Washington, D. C.; but the valley of the Yukon is cold and forbidding, constituting a strange contrast.

To men impelled by gold hunger the coast range was only a temporary bugbear. American enterprise did not long remain idle in the presence of this menacing obstruction. Chilkoot Pass is nearly a thousand feet higher than White Pass, on account of which important fact the great stream of eager transit turned in the spring of 1898 from the former to the latter. But even here the Thlinkit Trail was so terrible that, while thousands of the hardier succeeded in getting over and setting their trail boats afloat on the Upper Yukon at Lake Bennett, a hundred every week turned back, appalled and disheartened.

One of the visitors to Skaguay in the fall of 1897 strolled up the Indian path which had even thus early accumulated so many of the carcasses of horses falling from the sloping rocks that it had borrowed from that circumstance the greswome name of "Dead Horse Trail." He was a man of mature years, shrewd, strong, alert, fearless, and not unacquainted with personal exposure in Indian wars and hazardous enterprises—Mr. George A. Brackett, one of the early pioneers of Minnesota. He climbed the trail to the summit of the White Pass, and concluded that though almost inaccessible to horses and dogs, it was practicable to build a wagon road through the dark defiles and up the frowning acclivities. From his tour of inspection he returned to Skaguay, where a company was formed for the purpose of building and cutting a road through the lowest pass of the coast range to Lake Bennett, the projectors to reimburse themselves by charging a small toll to travellers.—W. A. Crofut, in Frank Leslie's Monthly for April.

Compliment With a Sting.
Talk about delightfully put compliments. I heard a girl at a supper deliver herself of a perfect jewel the other night. She leaned across the table—the table next me—to say it, and she meant well.

"Oh, Miss Dumdum," she said, cordially, "I've got a trade at last for you."

"A swap?" asked Miss Dumdum, beaming with anticipatory delight.

"Uhuh," answered the other. "Lieutenant Bulbul said it."

"Oh, do tell it!" pleaded Miss Dumdum, eagerly.

"It was an awfully nice one," said the first girl, "and Lieutenant Bulbul meant it, too. He said you waited divinely. He said he was awfully surprised, too, to find it out, so I know he meant it. He said he wouldn't have thought from seeing you walk that you could dance at all."—Washington Post.

A common sight in Cape Colony is a herd of ostriches accompanying a railway train as it speeds on its way.

President's Kruger's ultimatum was the first that had ever been received by Great Britain.

SIOUX FIST FIGHTERS.

Indians Who Emulate the Ways of So-Called Civilization.

Nothing can ever eradicate the love of blood and war from the nature of the Sioux. They were once called the Dakotahs, and they are still in the Dakotahs and westward in the bad lands. They are a warring nation by tradition and instinct. Generally speaking, they are tall, large boned and athletic. The school children dress like civilized boys and girls, but the older Indians still cling to their mocassins, earrings, leggings, feathers, hedgehog quills and paint. To those old fathers of the tribe may be attributed much of the trouble with the whites, although there is nothing quite so bad as an educated Indian boy who backslides to the ways of his ancestors. He brings to his nation



(A battle of eleven rounds.)

new knowledge of all the vices and few of the virtues of the white man. He learns all that is sporty and all that is vicious. He learns to gamble to race horses, to get drunk, to debauch young girls and to do all that is bad which he had seen done by white men. An educated young Sioux who returned a short time ago to the Rosebud Agency from an Indian school in the East told his fellow Sioux of the glove fights which white men have in the East. The Sioux scorned the boxing glove, but it was decided forthwith to have a Sioux championship fist fight in white man style. All the chiefs, Hollow Horn Bear, Red Fish, Two Strikes and Frosted were present. The opposing fighters were White Goose, alias James J. Corbett, and Little Head, who was called Bob Fitzsimmons. They fought eleven rounds, "go-as-you-please" rules, hit anywhere you like and do anything you are a mind to" with no fouls allowed except deliberate injury done to an opponent in the groin. The battle was an exciting event even for the cold-blooded Indian spectator. It pandered to the Sioux Indian love of blood in a way that was suggestive of the Indian's flinging at no distant day in pugilism. White Goose won in the eleventh round on a knockout, amidst the wildest of wild acclamations from his partisans and the Sioux in general. The Sioux are crazy gamblers, and the defeat of Little Head cost his backers a snug little fortune in horses, blankets, and rifles. Two Strikes was the referee, and gave the award to White Goose. The stake for the fight two ponies and three robes. White Goose straddled one of his ponies and led away the other in triumph with his robes dangling over the led horse's back.

MAN BRANDED.

Society in a California Town Makes Him a Social Outcast.

Bessie Evans, employed at the Yosemite Hotel, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid and ran into the room of Louis Kutner, a prominent business man and son of Millionaire Kutner, where she died a few minutes later.

Two notes were found, both of which had been written by the girl and addressed to Kutner. In the first she said she loved him and that if it were not for him she would not kill herself. The second note was merely the quotation, "Chastity is the most priceless gift that God has given to woman and it should be returned to Him unsullied."

When the notes were read at the inquest and other evidence brought out, the facts created a sensation. A number of society women decided to issue a call for a mass meeting of citizens to be held at the Presbyterian Church last night. Fully 200 of Madera's citizens were in attendance and the discussion was animated. Resolutions were adopted without dissent as follows:

Whereas, An innocent young girl of excellent reputation (by name Bessie Evans) having been misled by flattering promises and the hope of a future happy home into an unholy alliance with a moral coward (by name Louis Kutner); therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Madera, in mass meeting assembled, in the name of moral purity, home and justice, do hereby call upon all to whom these presents may come to use every moral influence to erase from our midst the name of Louis Kutner, whom we brand as a social outcast.

President McKinley has granted a pardon to Charles A. Pachin, convicted in New York on May 29, 1894, of having counterfeited tools in his possession, and sentenced to six years in prison at Rochester.

Owing to the large number of deaths caused by enteric fever in South Africa the British War Office is now including flannel belts in the outfit of every man going out. They are excellent safeguards against the disease.

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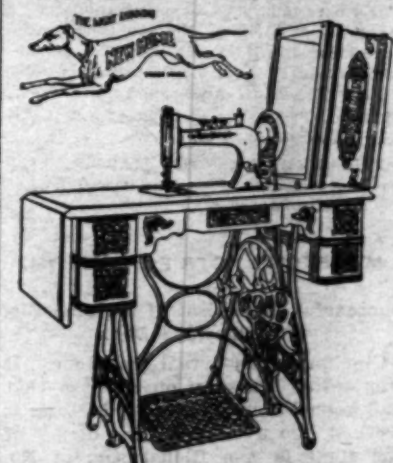
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POINTER



THE SIDE

I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and answer questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis.

Lucy:—You are a very good girl. Girls are few who will deny themselves for their parents.

A. B. Be careful how you talk and what you say about. Everybody who smiles at you is not your friend.

P. E. You are alright to look at, but your ways are despicable. The most unpopular person is the one with ugly actions.

X. X. When one is deceived in a friend, then there is a heart broken. It is best to deceive a sensible person though the best of us are deceived sometimes.

Victor:—You should not write a letter that the third cannot see it, then you would have no cause to be uneasy.

Alex:—The man may not be thorough educated; but what is the difference if he is a gentleman and is willing and able to take care of you. I am sure his family connections are first class. Women often have no work for these so-called educated men.

T. S. It is sad to see a man or woman puffed up with his own folly. The sweetest person is the one who is unconscious of his own good traits.

Inquirer:—Iron will wear out in course of time, then why not the patience of people. After all there is such a thing as patience ceasing to be a virtue.

Laura:—Yes, true friendship is worth a great deal as it is something not bought or sold but comes of its own accord.

Lizzie:—It is bad policy to talk too much. When some people have a misunderstanding, they tell all they know, it shows weakness on any one's part.

K. If the gentleman is a farmer, and such is your admiration, pay no attention to what others may say.

Model:—Next year will bring forth many marriages among the school marks. Already the ladies are talking about going out, while others are hoping to come in.

Lena:—A changeable person cannot be trusted. Such a person usually handles the truth carelessly.

Fannie:—I do not like to see a lady at the theatre, at night, alone. I see no propriety in two ladies going out at night alone. In fact I rather like such an independent spirit. Some men seem to think that women can't "get anywhere" without them.

To say the least, I am dreadfully opposed to any lady buying tickets or giving a man change to pay her own and his admission to a place of amusement. Matters not if they are to be married, this should be strictly prohibited. If a man is allowed to depend on a woman's resources before marriage, she will certainly have him to take care of after marriage.

One cannot be too careful of the company he keeps. One evil person can do more harm in one day than good can be done in two. Beware of a talkative man or woman, because they are full of danger.

When some people are about to fall, they try and see how many they can pull down with them.

Lottie:—Saunders and Stayman is the place to go to buy the latest music.

E. Now that you are married you should be true to your marriage vows. A girl is a bride for one year.

Effie:—Jealousy is not always a token of love. Some people won't do themselves and get angry because others do. The best way to keep a friend is to have plenty of admirers. Of course there are exceptions to this rule.

Patsy:—Don't wear your walking skirt so short as it is not becoming. Your make up doesn't warrant it.

Respect means one thing and honor means another. Blessed is the man or woman who has both.

Doing nothing is the hardest work for an industrious person.

Jessie:—Brown eyes mean tenderness.

D. A large nose is not handsome, but it indicates generosity.

Talk is cheap, it can be done, to order, especially when there is a pretty face to inspire.

This being a white season, most of the girls will be compelled to dress becomingly, as white can be worn by most everyone.

P. S. Watch the person who talks about himself, because he will be sure to talk about others.

It is not the proper thing for a lady to hold a man's hat and coat throughout church services. Men should be made to know that they have hands and a lap of their own.

TRUNKS OF MANY SORTS

MANY MADE TO FILL SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

The Golf Trunk, the Short Trip Trunk and the Shoe Trunk—A Trunk to Carry a Parlor Organ—Various Bags.

While the American, when traveling, still commonly preserves his characteristic habit of putting his baggage into the most compact form and the fewest possible pieces, there are nevertheless more and more people in this country nowadays who carry many pieces of baggage, and buy trunks designed for special uses. The hat box, for men, is old; but men nowadays buy shoe trunks made especially for the use, in which there are spaces for shoes and boots carried on their trees. There are made shirt cases, for nothing but shirts, and a peculiarly modern thing, and probably confined to this country, is a shirt trunk in which shirts are sent from another city to New York to be laundered, and then shipped back to the owner. Laundry work like everything else is better done there than anywhere else; the city naturally attracting in this, as in various other kinds of work, the finest workmen. There are plenty of men of means all over the country who buy their shirts in New York, and some of those men regularly send their shirts here to be laundered.

There are made nowadays golf trunks for the safe carrying of golf sticks, such trunks being provided also with suitable compartments for golf clothing. Sportsmen's trunks are not new, but they are now made in greater perfection than ever; trunks in which guns can be carried at full length, without unshipping the stock, and with suitable compartments for the various items of the gunner's requisites, and with laces also for his hunting clothing. The opposite of this package, and perhaps the newest thing in men's trunks, is a trunk for trousers only, in which may be carried at full length and in perfect order, with a press board between each pair and its next neighbor, a dozen pairs.

There are made nowadays trunks especially for women's gowns, and trunks for women's bonnets; there being two kinds of these, in one of which the hats are pinned on forms, the hats in the other being pinned upon the inside of a crate-like contrivance, made of webbing, that fits into and fills the interior of the hat trunk. There are now made trunks for the carrying of women's waists and laces, and trunks especially for laundered wear. The newest trunks for women, probably, is one made especially for parasols and umbrellas in which these things can be securely placed and carried without injury.

Modern in the completeness of its adaptability to the use for which it is intended, is what is called a short-trip trunk, designed to be carried on a visit of a day or two. Short-trip trunks are made for men and for women, and there are also made short-trip trunks for two persons. A trunk of this sort has a compartment for a man's hat and also a compartment for a woman's bonnet; and it has other suitable compartments for the separate belongings of each.

Steamer trunks have now long been used on land as well as in sea travel. Something designed for water or for land use as a bag is made of heavy canvas and trimmed and finished with leather. This bag is much like a mail bag in appearance except that it is shorter; that is, not so deep. This is used on steamers to carry over-shoes and wraps in; and it is, perhaps, when emptied, hung up in the cabin and used there as a receptacle for things to be laundered. Bags of this sort are used more or less in yachting and boating, and perhaps long journeys where transportation facilities would be limited. Such bags are also used in trips into the woods and so on. Afloat or ashore the bag can be tossed about without injury to itself or anything else, and it does not, like a trunk, take up a fixed amount of space, but only the space actually required by bag and contents, whatever the contents may be, more or less.

Trunks are made for various special purposes; for the use of men traveling on business; for example, there was made for an insurance man a trunk with a movable compartment section containing spaces for blanks and envelopes and so on, and for pens and ink, or whatever was required in his business. This made practically a completely stocked desk. Wherever this traveler stopped it was not necessary to take out of the trunk and transfer separately to a table the various things he required, but he simply lifted out from his trunk that portable desk and set that upon the table, thus getting in a moment everything that he needed, conveniently at hand and in its accustomed place.

Perhaps an unusual special trunk as any that has been made was one built by a New York trunk maker in which to carry a parlor organ. This was for a singing evangelist who, traveling, carried his own instrument, with which he was familiar, and so that he might everywhere and anywhere be sure to have a suitable instrument at hand. In making long journeys on land and sea and shipping and transshipping the organ frequently, to insure its safe carriage, it would have often been necessary to box it, and as a sealer and more economical method of transporting it there was built for it a trunk, and in this trunk the parlor organ went from point to point safely round the world.—Sun.

TO PREPARE FOR PARIS

WHAT TO READ BEFORE YOU GO TO THE FAIR.

How to Add Wonderfully to the Interest and Value of the Trip—One of the Best Methods of Cultivating the Memory.

"Are you going to the Paris Exposition?" asks Margaret E. Caldwell in the April St. Nicholas; and assuming that you are and that you are a girl, she gives you some useful hints.

All over the land, she says, young girls are beginning to plan a trip to the Paris Exposition. By means of tourists' clubs, with their low rates and monthly payments, many girls of small means, girls who earn their own living, will be able to go. To these, and especially to such of them as have traveled a little, a few suggestions may prove helpful.

Do your looking up and reading now, while you are at home and have the time. But if not used to solid reading, do not plunge boldly into a French history that goes back beyond the days of Charlemagne, and then feel sad and discouraged when you discover that you cannot remember the names and dates.

Read the story-books of travel. But read them intelligently. When you see in one something about "poor Marie Louise, whose history was one of life's riddles," if you do not know why her history was one of life's riddles look it up. Find out all that you can about her strange career.

When you read something about "Marie Antoinette's Swiss cottage," and the trouble that it caused, do you not feel interested to know what the trouble was, and why a Swiss cottage caused it? Then, about Marie Antoinette herself. Are you familiar enough with her story to make your visit to the Tuilleries a double pleasure because you can, in fancy, people it, as you walk, with the gay throng who once made history there?

Unless you know the story of the people who made the history of these places, you are seeing only wood and stone; you are missing the best—the vital, breathing part, the life. Every girl who has clearly settled in her mind any facts of French history, who knows anything about the life-stories of France's famous people, or about the places where the history was made or the lives lived, will find that her knowledge has added wonderfully to her enjoyment of the trip.

And now for another suggestion. Cultivate the habit of observation. If you are weak in this, begin to-day to develop your powers. Many persons came back from the World's Fair at Chicago with their minds all a confused jumble. Ask them what they saw, and they would invariably reply, "Oh, I saw so much that I really can't remember any one thing." The objects that they saw made on their brains no more lasting impression than on the retina of their eyes. They knew that they "had a lovely time," and often were "dreadfully tired," and that their "hotel was bad," and, apparently, that was nearly all that they did know. Not being used to observing, they had seen so much that they were not able to assimilate anything. Many people go through picture galleries in the same blind way. They see so many pictures that no single one impresses them sufficiently to take its place on "memory's wall."

Make up your mind that you will notice well. Make up your mind that you will remember the best of what you see. The girl who goes to the Paris Exposition leaving no one behind for whose benefit she is sight-seeing, is poor indeed. Surely each of you has some one to whom you wish to write, to whom you wish to describe your trip so well that it will be her trip, too. If you have such a friend, and if you think of her when you see anything that specially interests you, and if you say, "Now I will tell her about this—she will enjoy it," you have found the best method of cultivating the memory.

Not What She Expected. A young lady of the city who is somewhat noted for her coquetry was talking a few days ago to one of her numerous beaux. "Oh," she said, in a most pitiful tone of voice, "nobody loves me." As she paused for reply the young man said with that tenderness which always appeals to the feminine heart: "I am quite sure that somebody does love you."

Her face brightened very perceptibly as she said with a great deal of interest: "I wonder who on earth it can be. Do you know?"

"Oh, yes," he replied, "God and your mother."—Memphis Scimitar.

Owned It All. John I. Blair in his earlier days owned a western railroad along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms at which employees of the road were to be charged 50 cents and all passengers 75 cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places, and concluding his meal, laid down a half-dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier, "you don't belong to this road." "I know that," replied Mr. Blair, "the road belongs to me."

Anti-Climax. "My proudest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns!"

"How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Press.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

He's Quite Different From the One in Markham's Poem.

He was an intelligent-looking man, well dressed, clean shaven, and seemed to be quite at home amid the handsome surroundings of the hotel in which the reporter met him. That he had had champagne for dinner was apparent in the sparkle of his eye and the superfluity of his speech. The clerk had told the reporter he was a prominent Illinois farmer, and might be a good party to interview. "Do I," he said when he had settled for a talk, "look like I had the emptiness of ages in my face?"

The reporter did not reply, because he thought the man was going on with his remarks.

"I ask you, do I?" he repeated.

The reporter hastened to assure him that as far as he could see he did not.

"Do I seem to be bearing on my back the burden of the world?"

"You carry it very lightly if you do," smiled the reporter.

"Would you say that I was dead to rapture and despair, a thing that grieves not and that never hopes?"

"Not unless I was a liar," ventured the reporter.

"Would you think that anybody had loosened and let down my jaw?"

The reporter thought that perhaps the champagne might have done so, but he didn't say it. He merely shook his head.

"And has anybody slanted back my brow, that you can notice?" the man went on.

"Not in the least."

"Or has anybody's breath blown out the light within my brain?"

"Never a blow," said the reporter.

"Do I strike you as stolid and stunted, a brother of the ox?"

"Anything but that," admitted the reporter. "But why are you asking me all these questions?"

"I'll tell you. I raised on my farm in Illinois last year 10,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of oats, 40,000 bushels of corn and 1,000 head of cattle, to say nothing of other stuff and stock, and I'm just back from a European trip. Now, what I want to know is if Markham knew what he was talking about when he wrote 'The Man With the Hoe.'—Washington Star.

One Wife Surely Enough.

Margherita Arina Hamm, traveler and author, called when in China upon the wife, or rather the wives of a great mandarin. Her visit partook of the nature of a festival, so novel was the experience to the Chinese women, whose lives are passed almost entirely within the walls of the yamen. They examined her clothing and were partly astonished at it. They were shocked by her shoes, and especially by the fact that her feet were not confined by bindings.

Finally one of them said, through the interpreter: "You can walk and run just as well as a man?"

"Why, certainly."

"You can ride a pony as well as a man?"

"Of course."

"Then you must be as strong as most men."

"Yes, I think I am."

"You wouldn't let a man beat you, not even your husband, would you?"

"Not at all."

The Chinese woman paused, laughed and then said: "Now I understand why foreigners never take more than one wife. They are afraid to."—New England Magazine.

Training Canaries.

In the canary-breeding establishments of Germany only the male birds are valued, because the females never sing. The method of training the birds to sing is to put them in a room where there is an automatic whistle, which they all strive to imitate. The breeder listens to the efforts of the birds, and picks out the most apt pupils which are then placed in another room for further instructions. These are the best singers, and ultimately fetch high prices. The less gifted birds are sorted into second and third quality, and are sold, while those which show no vocal powers are destroyed. German canaries are exported to all parts of Europe, to America, and even to Australia, and command higher prices than those bred in other lands because they are the best singers, for among breeders of other nations more attention is given to form and color, comparatively little care being taken to cultivate song.

A Masterly Stratagem.

Two gunners, one a young Irishman unaccustomed to handling a fowling piece, the other a sharpshooter, were in quest of ducks in the marshes just south of Marcus Hook. They had floated their decoys and were patiently awaiting the coming of the game when, on a sudden impulse, the disciple of the shamrock put gun to shoulder and fired both barrels into the midst of the floating flock of mimic ducks. In answer to an expostulation from his companion the offender replied:

"It's yureself that hox no sagacity at all. Faith, when th' birds see what a d— bad shot I am they'll think you're no better, an' it's a boatload ov ducks we'll be after takin' home, d'ye mind?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of all classes in America, it is the women who are most rabid in their zeal for reform. During the last thirty years there has been scarcely a belief, a custom or a prejudice which they have not trampled under foot on their noisy march to victory.—Ladies' Home Journal.

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Found the King. An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Vans, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "What did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave his wrist a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip.—Clinton, Ill., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

HERE'S A LITTLE



Pointer for You

ATTENTION! LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer, Oriental Complexion Cream, cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle. Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

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CONSUMPTION

THE SPIRIT WARNED HIM.

So He Would Not Testify for
Ten Thousand Dollars.

A QUEER CASE IN COURT.

What Caused Dr. Houghton to Change
His Testimony—Honest Though
Poor—He Listened to the Voice of
Reason and Was Saved.

Dr. Arthur Houghton, who testified in Judge Batten's court in Chicago recently, that he had first accepted and then refused an offer of \$10,000 to give false testimony in the Fulton will case, was led to his stand for honesty he says, by a warning which he received from the spirit world.

This is his account of his experience as he gave it at his home: "I was attending the theatre one night several weeks ago when I was taken with a severe attack of a sickness from which I often suffer. On my way home in the street car I felt worse again, when suddenly a spirit with whom I have often been in communication, and whom I know as Dr. Browne, appeared before me.

"This spirit told me plainly and clearly that if I did the act which I was contemplating and agreed to testify that Mrs. Fulton was not mentally competent when she signed her will, although I knew her to have been perfectly sane, I would die.

"He told me that by that act I would have passed the climax of my earthly life, and that no progress after it would be possible to me. I heeded the warning, for I know it was right. The next morning I summoned the lawyers on both sides of the case to my house to hear my true statement of the facts as to Mrs. Fulton's condition. In court I told the Judge just what I had intended to do and what I ought to have done. Last night I went to bed happy though a poor man—much happier than I would have been had I accepted the money and sworn falsely."

Dr. Houghton is a Spiritualist, and for four years has had charge of the Church of the Spirit Communion. For two years he has been licensed as a physician in Illinois, and has practiced his profession regularly there.

Last August, while attending Mrs. Fulton, he was asked to sign her will. A few days later, he says, an attorney began to make suggestions to him that he join in committing Mrs. Fulton to a private asylum for the insane and administer her estate for the benefit of her half-brothers, but he says he would have nothing to do with the project. After her death, he says, the offer of a deed to her home at 5344 Jefferson avenue, or of \$10,000 in lieu of it, was made to him if he would sign a detailed statement that she was mentally incompetent when she made her will in favor of distant relatives.

MYSTERIOUS.

Rappings Made By a Jealous Lover
With a Tick-Tack.

The "spook" whose knockings have disturbed the home of the Hovey family in Charlestown, Mass., it has been found, is an old-fashioned tapper with a five-pound sonder operated with a string by a jealous lover of Miss Lillian Hovey. The tapper was attached to a hammock hook on the side of the house, and the operating string was carried through the broken fence at the rear of the yard. As the house is an old frame structure and scantily cross beamed, the planking formed an excellent conductor of the knocks. The jealous lover has pursued Miss Hovey with his attentions for some time, and the rappings are part of his plan of revenge for the rejection of his suit.

The other night at the Hovey house there were no more rappings, but one of the Spiritualists present assured the family that the wrath of an enemy was following the family, and he proceeded to exorcise it. Outside the police were waiting for the material "wrath" with his tick-tack device, but they waited in vain. There will probably be no more "manifestations."

Set a Thief to Catch One.

One of the most conspicuous instances of "setting a thief to catch a thief" is that of Jean Bart, the popular naval hero of France. Born and bred a pirate, he became the boldest and most successful buccaner on European waters. What he did not know about that business was not worth knowing. Recognizing the man's prowess, and anxious to increase the prestige of the French navy, then at a low ebb, Colbert, the Minister of Louis XIV, won Bart over to loyalty to his country, gave him a commission, and found his choice and his hopes justified in a series of brilliantly successful naval exploits directed by Bart against piratical rovers in general and the enemies of French commerce in particular. He secured enormous prizes in ships and booty, and by intercepting a marauding fleet carrying off some French wheat ships he once in a season of bad crops staved off famine, and captured the would-be robbers, bringing his spoils into port amid a storm of enthusiastic acclamation.

South American journals declare that emissaries of the United States are buying up large tracts of land in Brazil, Peru and Chili, for the purpose of getting a land in local political questions, with the ultimate view of annexation.

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Save enough ice and food in a single summer to pay for themselves. The heat can't get in and the cold can't get out. The zinc lining and slate stone shelves make dampness an impossibility. More than 500,000 in use.

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The American Ice Company proposes to furnish the citizens of Washington with the best quality of natural or manufactured ice, as they may elect, at most reasonable rates. A discount of 5 per cent, allowed on tickets for \$5 and upward. Main office, 1437 Pennsylvania avenue, Corcoran Building. Stations: Ninth Street wharf, Tenth Street wharf, Fifteenth and E Streets northeast, Grace and Potomac Streets, Georgetown; 3108 Water St., 3056 K Street northwest, and Third Street wharf, southeast.

No Use For a Throne.

Napoleon Bonaparte is quoted in the April Century as saying to Dr. O'Meara at St. Helena:

"If I was in England now, and the French nation was to offer me the throne again, I would not accept of it, because if I was to do so I would be obliged to turn bourreau [executioner]. I would be obliged to cut off the heads of thousands to keep myself upon it, which would not be pleasing to me. Oceans of blood must be shed to keep me there. No; no; I have made enough of noise already in the world; perhaps more than any other man will make; perhaps too much. I am getting old, and only want retirement. What could I do in France? Alone, to set myself against all the powers of Europe. Madness!"

Ruskin's Comments on Victor Hugo.

"Did you ever read The Hunchback of Notre Dame? I believe it to be simply the most disgusting book ever written by man, and on the whole to have caused more brutality and evil than any other French writing with which I am acquainted. Belzac is sensual, but he is an artist of the highest touch, and a philosopher even in his sensuality. Eugene Sue paints virtue as well as vice. Dumas is absurd and useless, but interesting. Beranger blasphemous, but witty. George Sands immoral, but elegant. But for pure, dull, virtuous, stupid, deadly poison, read Victor Hugo."

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The cafe will be run on the European Plan. Board by the week, day, or by meals, also ice cream and confectionaries for sale.

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